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### The Farm Hot-Beds.

A hot-bed consists of a rectangular frame made of boards ten inches wide in front and fourteen in back, placed on their edges and nailed together, the end pieces being bevelled off and the whole covered with ash, such as old windows.

The beds are made in a convenient location facing the south, as on a hillside. If sheltered at the north by a hedge or fence much more heat will be available.

A sufficient quantity of fresh horse droppings containing the long straw or leaves is piled up under cover, wet down occasionally if necessary, and turned every day for ten days or two weeks. Then it will be ready for the beds if the odor is sweet and agreeable. This material is to furnish the heat, through decay, for three or four months.

The frame-work is set on the ground at the desired place and the enclosed space is dug out to a depth of 3 1/2 to four feet. The soil thrown out can be used to advantage in banking around the frame. The manure is then placed in this excavation, layer by layer, until within six inches of the surface of the ground, each layer being packed down till firm and level. A layer of three parts good garden loam to one part of rotten manure follows, deep enough to bring the whole to a level with the ground. The ash is put on the bed left until sticks left sticking in, show on being held in the hand, a diminishing temperature.

The bed may be planted at any time after this, doing it on bright, hot days, at the brightest, hottest time. There is a great variety of things that can be grown. Lettuce plants may be started, or those previously started in the house may be put out; radishes sown between, or lettuce seed for a second crop. Strawberries may be forced in them. Dwarf beans, celery, parsley, early peas, beets, etc., can be started, and even brought to maturity. But for the farm it provides a means of starting cabbage and tomatoes, two very necessary crops.

When these plants are off, the bed will still furnish heat enough to mature a crop of mushrooms, or better, some cucumber or melon seeds planted will give an abundance of fine early fruit.

Careful watering and care to leave a crack of air always on to take off the "sweat" is all the care necessary other than careful ventilating on bright days so that the temperature will not rise so high that it is unfavorable to the crop in them. Wooden shutters and straw mats are a valuable addition for covering the sash on stormy days or cold nights.

If you have never tried a hot-bed make up one this year and see for yourself the help one of these miniature greenhouses is. On many large, private estates the gardeners have no other means for supplying cauliflowers, lettuce, mushrooms, strawberries and other vegetables and fruits out of season, when such things are in demand, to say nothing of growing a succession of cress.

Massachusetts.  
R. L. ADAMS.

### Winter Pork at a Profit.

The common remark among farmers that fattening pork during the winter months is seldom attended with much profit, leads me to again allude to my experience the past season. Having two sows farrow nineteen pigs during the first days of August last, all of uniform size and pure white in color, a cross of the Poland China and Chester White, the desire to grow and fatten them for market at once presented itself.

But another serious difficulty was also made apparent, "wherever" could they be fed for this purpose? Our corn crop had nearly all found its way into the silo, the excessively rainy weather had prevented the sowing in season the two or three acres of peas usually depended upon for pig feeding during the late fall months; altogether presenting an outlook far from encouraging nature. But remembering my former success in feeding cull beans for this purpose, it was decided that instead of disposing of the animals in small lots as small pigs at smaller prices, we would endeavor to make pork of them all.

and all the refuse apples they could dispose of was their daily ration. As will be seen, the beans, cull potatoes and refuse apples were their main food, all of nominal cash value—including also about one ton of cull beans additional.

These pigs were regularly fed and otherwise well cared for, pens kept well cleaned with an abundance of dry straw for bedding, and during the extreme cold their food was always warm.

At the age of a few days over six months sixteen of these pigs were sent to Buffalo with a carload of lambs, where they were sold at the net price \$144.00. The remaining three butchered today for our own use weigh dressed 473 pounds at \$6.50 per hundred, \$30.74. Total amount, \$174.74 for the nineteen pigs. It is, of course, difficult to estimate the cash value of the food disposed of, though approximately \$50 would be a fair estimate, leaving \$124.74 for the time expended in caring for them, the pleasure of which to one who really enjoys the work amply compensates for the time expended, aside from the accumulation of valuable manure, so highly appreciated by every thorough-going farmer.

These results I am aware are not phenomenal by any means, but the incident illustrates perhaps that the expenditure of a little time at this dull season of the year by which we can convert these refuse products into that of such high appreciation to us all, is far preferable to allowing them to become a total loss, or the apples be made into that which in the end proves a curse to mankind.

Now a word to those who may contemplate the feeding of refuse or cull beans. Have them thoroughly cooked in an abundance of water. Being very rich in protein do not attempt making them the entire or only food; give lightly of one or more of the foods above mentioned for a relish and to balance the ration, and if possible feed in a warm condition, especially in cold weather.

It has also been learned that fowls appreciate and fully utilize a liberal ration of this food daily. If mixed with other grains the cooked beans seem favorable for egg production as has been demonstrated with us the present winter.

Genesee County, N. Y.  
IRVING D. COOK.

### The New Hampshire Forest Wealth.

Nearly the whole northern third of New Hampshire, except the narrow valley along the Connecticut river, is forest land and the area of this wooded section is nearly two million acres. According to a recent report by the United States Bureau of Forestry, white pine forms a valuable part of the forests of the lower lands in the mountain region, but spruce is the leading commercial species.

The region is mostly owned by large lumber and pulp companies, three of which out about seventy-five million board feet yearly, and in 1903 nearly eighty-five thousand acres were burned over by forest fires. Among New Hampshire industries, the lumber industry ranks third and the paper industry ranks fifth. Pulp companies are each year importing spruce in order to save their home forests as much as possible, and by cutting them conservatively they may be able to secure continuous crops through natural production. Lumber companies have been less careful. But the great injury to the forest lands was from fire rather than from lumbering. Nearly always a freshly cut-over place was soon followed by a forest fire which destroyed the young growth. Hence care in leaving some of the young trees to grow has proved useless because of the destruction of the fire following quickly after. It is argued that the State furnish some fair degree of protection against fires, so that the lumber concerns might be encouraged to adopt better methods in clearing off the forest lands.

### Hay Cheaper Than Silage.

Farmers are too apt to compare yields with little regard to the actual weights of dry matter in the crops compared. Corn silage will, as a rule, contain from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of dry matter. If, at harvest, the stalks and leaves are succulent and the grain not glazed, the dry matter will not usually exceed twenty per cent. This means that if the yield of silage corn is twenty tons per acre the dry food substance will equal four tons.

The past three seasons have not been favorable for the corn crop in many parts of New England, and the yield has commonly been from twelve to sixteen tons. On most farms the yield of corn will not commonly exceed fifteen to sixteen tons. On the basis of fifteen tons per acre, with twenty per cent. of dry matter, the total yield of dry matter will equal three tons per acre. Let us compare this with good yields of hay. Three tons per acre with one ton of rowen will be considered an exceptional yield. Well-dried hay will commonly contain eighty-five to ninety per cent. of dry matter, and by using eighty-seven per cent. as the average, we will get 2565 pounds, or practically 2 1/2 tons, of dry matter per acre. If we reduce the yield of hay to three tons per acre, the total dry matter per acre would be 2565 pounds, as against six thousand pounds from fifteen tons of corn.

THE CHIEF ARGUMENT FOR CORN  
and corn silage in place of dry fodder is its economy. This is based on the large yields of corn which can be obtained and the supposed low cost of production. A number of years later on the cost of producing corn for silage and mixed grasses and clover for hay may be of interest as bearing on the relative economy of the two crops. During a period of three years, while connected with the State Experiment Station, I found the cost of producing hay on the

college farm was \$5.30, \$4.55 and \$4.54 per ton, or an average of \$4.80 per ton. During the same three years the cost of corn silage varied but slightly for the different years, the average being \$3.43 per ton.

### COST OF FOOD IN HAY.

On the basis of eighty-seven per cent. dry matter, each ton of hay contains 1700 pounds of dry matter. The corn was harvested when well glazed and the silage was found to contain twenty-six per cent. of dry matter, or 850 pounds for each ton of fresh silage. In other words, one ton of hay represented 9 1/2 times as much dry matter as one ton of corn silage. On the basis of equal values of dry matter, it would cost \$11.90 to produce the amount of dry matter in the form of corn silage as we produced for \$5.00 in the form of hay. On account of its higher degree of digestibility, the dry matter of corn silage may be more valuable, pound for pound, than that of the hay, but we doubt if it is more than twice as valuable. On the other hand, if

sixteen cents, \$4.40; labor of teams, 1903 horses at sixteen cents, \$170.40; one-quarter of manure, 200 hours at sixteen cents, \$320.00; one-quarter of team labor on manure, 144 hours at sixteen cents, \$230.40; fertilizer, five tons at \$33, \$165; seed, \$27.44; special machinery, twenty per cent. of full value, \$205, \$41; general machinery, twenty per cent. of one-half full value, \$40, \$8; tax, twelve mills on \$6350 (valuation \$38, per acre), \$4.31; thus making the total cost of 2 1/2 tons of hay equal \$1097.50, or \$7.32 per ton.

Two facts help to increase the cost which did not enter into the data obtained at the experimental station, namely, the cost of superintendence and a tax on the land. So much of the labor of the superintendent properly comes under the head of instruction at the college that it was hard to draw the line, so all expense for supervision was omitted. No expense for taxes was included in the farm experiments, but as the one here reported was carried out on a private

required to make the silage available in somewhat less than for hay. If hay is cut in the earlier stages of growth, however, its palatability and ease of digestion are much greater than in mature hay and the rate of digestibility is nearly equal to that of corn silage.

### THE HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION

of corn as compared with hay, is due chiefly to the fact that corn is an annual crop, and the expense for cultivation is a yearly one, while with hay the expense for cultivation usually comes once in from three to five years. The corn crop, too, is an expensive one to harvest, owing to the large amount of water it contains.

Judging from the low cost of producing hay, we ought to study more carefully methods of increasing its value. The three best methods for doing this are by growing a larger proportion of clover, with the true grasses; by early cutting, even at the expense of yield, and by supplying the crop with liberal quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers or manures. The fertilizer or manure used should always be rich in nitrogen to get the best results. By the liberal use of proper forms of plant food, the feeding value of the crop has been shown to be materially increased. C. S. PHILIPS, Connecticut.

### Bees in Early Spring.

Probably the most critical period for cellar-wintered bees is during early spring. The long confinement of five or six months is very hard on bee life, to say the least. If a bee cellar is so arranged that the temperature can be regulated at the most favorable point, it will be a great saving on the vitality of bee life. Should they become restless and begin to crawl about their hives or cluster on the outside of them, it would indicate that they are getting uncomfortable on account of foul air, or the cellar may possibly be too warm. We would suggest opening the cellar window at night and admitting cool air, until the bees have formed a compact cluster inside of the hive.

Bottom boards, of course, should have been removed when the bees were placed in cellar, but if this has been neglected, raise the body of the hive an inch or two all around to admit sufficient ventilation. At great mistake is often made in taking the bottom of the cellar too early in the spring, as the weather is unsteady at this time, and a cold snap of a few days will be very set to cause the colony to swarms. Bees do almost nothing, if it does not entirely encumb. We would advocate setting them out about the time soft maple and elm trees begin to bloom. If there are only a few hives they can all be set out at once. Select a pleasant day so the bees can enjoy a cleansing flight.

Bees often become badly mixed up if a great number of hives are set out at one time, some hives getting too many bees and others not enough. If the bees are disposed to swarm before setting out time has actually arrived, they may, with profit, be set out some pleasant day for a flight and then be placed back in the cellar towards evening, when they will be able to endure a much longer period of confinement if the hives are aired up properly in the cellar. This is done by placing them in a row eight inches apart, each hive in the second tier to rest on two hives in the first tier with bottom boards removed. This method of storing up will give them ample ventilation and allow the dead bees to drop out of the hive; besides, it will give the owner a good opportunity to inspect his bees at any time by holding under each hive a looking glass in one hand and a lamp in the other, he can ascertain the condition of each individual colony. The lower row of hives should, of course, be set on a rack of some kind.

### Small Separators in Favor.

The plan of carting cream to the butter factory rather than the whole milk is without doubt gaining ground in most parts of the country. It is claimed that the new system in saving thousands of dollars to the dairyman. Not only is there saving in the cost of hauling milk, but the feeding value of the skim milk is decidedly increased. It is claimed that cream separated upon the farm and delivered by the most up-to-date method will lessen the cost of manufacture at least one-half and with a great improvement over the old system as regards flavor and condition of product.

By the use of power the separating may go on at the same time with the milking, and a separator of small size and low cost will answer, finishing the work about the same time that the milking is done. Experience has shown that it is entirely possible to make butter of the highest quality by this method, and it means chiefly on the part of the farmer cleanliness in handling the milk and facilities for quickly cooling the cream and holding it at a proper temperature. It is really easier to keep a small bulk of cream in the right condition than five times the quantity of milk. An important advantage of the milk separator is the prevention of danger from contagious diseases spread through the mixing of the milk and distribution of the mixed skim milk at the creamery. Where each man has his own skim milk, he not only has it in the best condition, but he is sure that it is free from disease germs, which might have been taken in the milk from other herds. The use of farm separators enables the central factory to carry on a larger business, since the cream and milk may be wholly devoted to handling the cream; thus resulting in a lower cost per pound for the manufacture of butter.

Good skim milk kept at home is an important item in the farm. Some estimates have estimated its value for fattening veal calves as high as two cents per quart in the Western States. But fresh and warm milk, it was thought no more than fair to include a fair rate of valuation, \$30 per acre. These two items will account in part for the difference in the cost of production in the two cases.

### SPECIAL CLAIMS FOR SILAGE.

The third point of advantage claimed for silage over hay, namely, its increased palatability and ease of digestion, is fairly well founded. Dairy cows seem to do better when they have a part of their ration in the form of succulent fodder. In winter this is commonly supplied in the form of silage or root crops. By using early-cut hays and rowen, the need for succulent feeds will be much less than if late cut, woody hays are used. Palatability and ease of digestion seem to go together in feed-crops, and in general, refer to those qualities which cause the fodder to be relished by the animal and which render the labor or tax required to make the materials available for the process of digestion. On the average, a good grade of silage has about ten to twelve per cent. higher rate of digestibility than mixed hay, and in addition, the labor

from the separator with a little flour added it seems to produce almost as rapid a growth as whole milk, although a larger quantity is needed to produce the results. The milk comes from the separator warm and ready to be fed without further trouble. This item is appreciated in winter when the factory milk comes back frozen, or in summer when it arrives on the verge of souring because of delay from separator to farm. An incidental advantage is the independent position of the separator farmer. He can at any time cut loose from the central creamery and ship cream for himself, or make butter without much additional expense.

Next to the improvement in skim milk, however, the greatest gain seems to be in the cost of transporting the product to the factory. This item would be enormous if the cost of carting were charged at ordinary teaming rates. On a farm the time saved over the old process of dairying is more than lost by the time spent in going to the creamery with the whole milk, but if cream is delivered it means a light load, co-operation with several neighbors, a quicker journey and no waiting for the skim milk. Where the system is fully developed, a regular collector gathers the cream from a large number of producers, thus saving a vast amount of trouble and expense. G. B. F.

### Farmers' Meeting.

An interesting Farmers' Institute was held in Lexington, March 15, in charge of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society. The programme was an excellent one and attracted a large number of farmers and market gardeners from the adjoining towns, some of the visitors coming from as far north as Lowell and the adjoining region. The morning speaker was W. W. Hawson, who described the production of early market crops in greenhouses, answering numerous questions along the same general line.

Mrs. S. Wils Southland of Athol was the afternoon speaker. Her talk considered "The Farmer's Best Investment—A Good-Natured Wife." She said: "For the wife, mother and housekeeper, let us establish as a first commandment: Keep well. Without health she can do nothing. Instead of being a help to her husband and children she will be a care to them. Next: Keep cool. Think clearly, plan carefully, and intelligently. Be good natured. By which I do not mean weakly indulgent. Far from it. Let her be as Spartan as she pleases, if she will only keep her temper. A woman who cannot govern herself is unfit to govern others. A woman who flies into a passion and boxes her children's ears because they happen to be noisy or annoying, need not be surprised if they regard her with scant respect. A woman who nags and scolds her husband a good share of the time must expect him to prefer the club or the lodge to her society."

### Sowing Fertilizers on Grass Land.

It should be done early in the season, while there is plenty of moisture in the soil to render the materials soluble and of use as plant food. The fertilizers best adapted to grass seem to do better on land that is a little moist rather than on dry ground.

Apply while there is a good seeding of grass or sward, otherwise the land should be plowed, devoted to other crops and again seeded. With these conditions a small amount applied each spring will produce very satisfactory results.

Several years since the writer selected a field of several acres, second or third year from seeding, with a good sward, and sowed thereon only one hundred pounds of a standard fertilizer to the acre. It was a hard-pan soil and a little moist. There was a large crop of hay, estimated at one-half a ton extra for the hundred pounds of fertilizer.

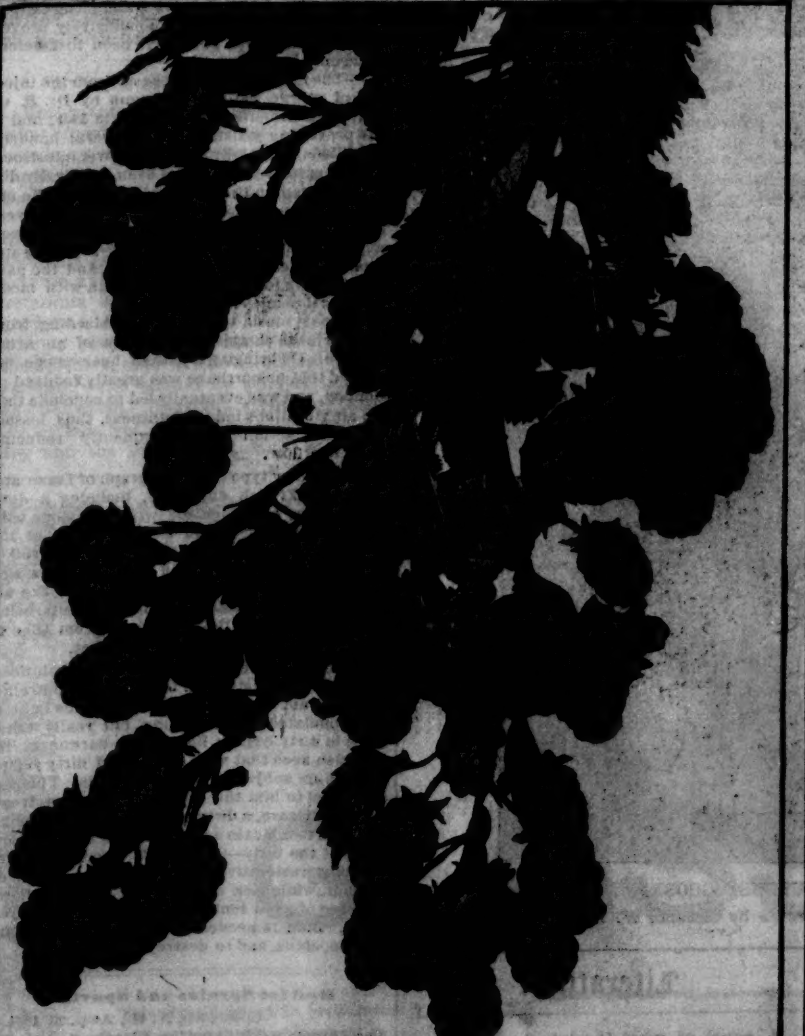
The next spring the same amount was again sown with like results, and this practice was continued for four years, when it became necessary to plow, devote to other crops and seed again to grass. The experience seemed remarkable, and convinced the writer that it is often better to apply a small amount of available fertilizer of any kind every year rather than much more all at one time. E. R. TOWNE.

### New Process of Butter-Making.

A committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has just made public its report on the Taylor process for butter-making. It is recommended that Mr. Taylor receive the John Scott Medal and Premium in recognition of the value of his invention. In this new process sweet cream is poured into shallow pans the bottoms of which are covered with absorbent pads. The pads are composed of heavy white blotting paper supported on Turkish toweling, or some similar material, and absorb from the cream nearly all of its constituents except the fat. The cream fat remains as a layer on the surface of the pads and after several hours' standing may be rolled off. In this condition the product contains rather too much water and milk proteins; on this account and because of the absence of salt, it does not keep very well. If, however, the separated butter fat be worked and salted in the same way as the ordinary churned product, the result is a very fine grade of butter.



THE WARD IS LARGE AND SOLID.



THE WARD BLACKBERRY, A NEW JERSEY WONDER!

Grown by Charles Mack, Hightstown, N. J.

the hay contains considerable clover, the nutritive value of the dry matter would be greater than that of silage.

### ENILAGE COST \$4.15 PER TON.

The following figures on the cost of corn silage and hay, obtained at Grassland Farms for the season of 1904, may be of interest. The cost of production of the corn crop was as follows: Labor of man, 1903 hours, at sixteen cents, \$304.80; labor of teams, 67 hours, at sixteen cents, \$107.20; one-half of man labor on manure, 630 hours, at sixteen cents, \$1008.00; one-half of team labor on manure, 200 hours, at sixteen cents, \$320.00; 3500 pounds fertilizer, \$48; seed, four bushels at \$2, \$8; tobacco stems, three tons at \$15, \$45; special machinery, twenty per cent. of full value, \$205, \$41; general machinery, twenty per cent. of one-quarter full value, \$205, \$51; tax, twelve mills on \$3000 (valuation \$80 per acre), \$9.60; thus making the total cost of 17 1/2 tons of silage equal \$2728.50, or \$4.15 per ton.

### HAY COST \$7.32.

The cost of production for the hay crop is as follows: Labor of man, 200 hours at



## Dairy.

## Butter Markets Better.

As usually happens after a sudden and severe decline, butter prices have recovered quickly from the lowest and now range about two cents above the average of quotations last week. Under the momentum of the fall in prices selling figures went below actual values in view of the limited supplies. Both the extreme high prices and the extreme low prices were hardly warranted by conditions. Consumers refused to follow to the top of the market, supplies not increasing sufficient to account for the low prices of last week, but the tendency at this season is to a great increase and the market is demanding the larger arrivals usually appearing in April and subsequent months. This increase of receipts already begins to show itself in most of the leading markets.

Top creamery quotations in Boston are 23 cents. This butter is considerable better than that which has been quoted as extra all winter, containing as it does a large proportion of butter made from new milk. That is to say, from cows coming fresh this spring. Dairy butter has already shown as much improvement as creamery. During the high prices for all grades, creamery, dairy and even imitation goods sold at nearly the same price, the fact being that the supply of choice grades of any variety were so limited that quotations were hardly established. At present dairy sells two or three cents below corresponding creamery and imitation at least two cents below dairy. Box and print goods seem to be unusually plenty and not much wanted, the quotations ranging a little below that of the same grade in tubs. Usually the price is from one-half to one cent higher than tub butter.

Storage butter is in light supply and sells readily, bringing one cent below fresh-made. Imitation, label butter and renovated are in somewhat excessive supply and the tendency has been to lower quotations relatively to other grades, but there are some signs that the market for these materials is improving of late.

Cheese markets hold steady at the high range quoted, 14 cents being top and quoted for best full-made New York twin cheese and for extra age. Vermont twins sell a small fraction below quotations for New York made. The demand is active, not having been checked so much as it was in the butter market by the high prices. Most consumers use cheese in a very limited way and hence do not feel a slight advance by the pound. They consume about so much at whatever price.

Little fancy cheese has developed in the New York cheese market. The demand continues fairly active from regular dealers, and while they are still disposed to purchase close to immediate wants and the movement is in small lots, still nearly all classes of dealers are running on light supplies and compelled to purchase frequently so that the actual quantity of cheese working out continues very satisfactory. Current receipts continue moderate and with comparatively little more old cheese to come forward from this State holders are very firm and confident in their views, though no further change has been made in the official range of quotations. Stocks here are steadily reducing and remaining lots in few strong hands. Nearly all advice from cheese-producing sections report a scarcity of new milk as yet, and with bad roads factories will not be enabled to start up as early as they would desire, with many reporting they will be unable to commence operations before the middle of April to the first of May. Wholesaler scattering lots of new cheese may appear in the near future the quality will not be attractive. The outlook, therefore, for old cheese is certainly very attractive, and little doubt but what most everything will be wanted at fully present if not somewhat better prices before the season closes. Foreign advices continue firm with the cable steadily advancing, but little if any export interest can be expected on this market. Skims in very light stock and prices little more than nominal.

The report of the Co-operative Cheese Company at Harrietsville, Ont., shows the average price for cheese 5.32 cents and 10.80 pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese. The factory hires a cheese maker on contract, paying one cent per pound for cheese and three cents per pound for butter for making and for use of equipment.

## More Interest in Dairying.

Speaking of the dairy interests of Vermont, Prof. J. L. Hills asserts that the interest in this branch of farming was never greater. The dairymen of Vermont seem to be prosperous and wide-awake to the need of studying best methods in care of live stock, in handling the product, and in buying food stuffs. No dairy school is being conducted at the college this year because of a lack of facilities, but the new building will be commenced soon and should be ready for the dairy school another season.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, who has been traveling among the farm institutes in New England, has noted a spirit of enthusiasm among all dairy workers and an increased attention to the more difficult problems of milk, cream and butter production. The cream trade of Maine was of special interest in that State. In Vermont, the milking industry occupied the larger portion of the field, but in the northern and eastern sections butter-making was prominent. Vermont still led as a butter-making State. Connecticut and Massachusetts were great milk-producing States. The spirit of co-operation, he thinks, is gaining ground.

Government Agent G. M. Whitaker has been traveling in northern New York, where he finds butter and cheese-making the leading industries, but that shipping milk to New York is increasing. In that section there is much interest in the proposed law to increase the standard of milk from three per cent. fat to 3.5 per cent., and many of the farmers and graziers are opposed to the proposition.

## Getting All the Milk.

It is well known that the average milkster gets less milk than he who does a thorough job, that incomplete milking means not only direct, but indirect loss, not only an immediate lessening of the fat yield, but loss toward drying the cow. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary gland as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow. The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each three repeated, or until no more milk is obtained: First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against each other three repeated, followed by removal of the milk; second, the pressure of the glands together on each side, the fore-quarter being first manipulated and then the hindquarters, followed by removal of

the milk; and third, the forequarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the teats loosely, then the hind-quarters also, followed by milking.

Trials of the scheme made at the Wisconsin and New York stations afforded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very rich in fat, testing above ten per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes time—often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth two cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes work, twenty-four cents an hour and the skim milk thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secretion is stimulated and the lactation period prolonged.

It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields between this method and careful stripping are not great. This Danish method, however, does emphasize, more, perhaps, than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking. —J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt.

## Agricultural.

## Hay Supplies Increasing.

The effect of leaving the hay embargo on some of the railroads has been to increase receipts, and it is feared that the result will be another embargo until ship-

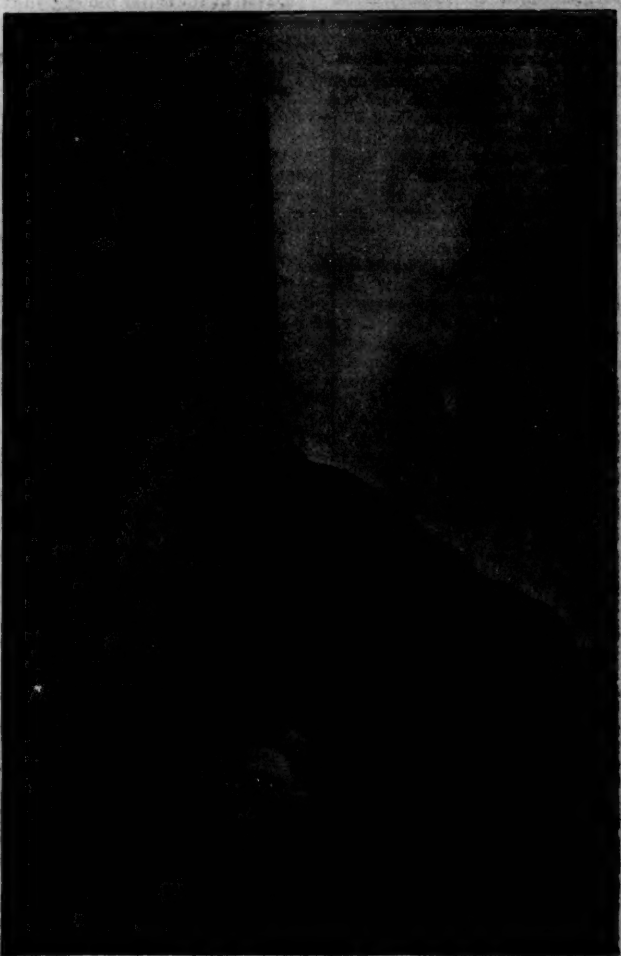
temporary shortage and abundance of supplies at New York, and also by the price of other sources of nitrogen.

Cottonseed meal is selling at \$35 per ton at New York and is now a cheap and generally reliable source of nitrogen. Low-grade dried blood sells at a little above the price of nitrate of soda and is a more costly source of nitrogen, but well liked by some users because of its lasting qualities. Fed to poultry and hogs it is a practicable source of food and fertilizer also.

Among the potash salts, a muriate at \$1.05 per one hundred pounds is perhaps the most economical to buy for general purposes, although for special purposes the sulphate is sometimes preferred, the cost being \$2.18 to \$2.30. Among the phosphates Florida high grade sells in large lots at \$7 to \$7.50, quoting nearly double the price of some of the lower-grade rocks, but being really the cheapest, quality and freight charge considered. The South Carolina rock ground sells at Southern shipping points at \$5 to \$6. In buying all these goods, somewhat higher prices will be paid for small lots, and a little more in Boston, as a rule, than in New York.

## London Wool Sales.

The offerings at the wool auction sales March 16 were 14,124 bales, principally crossbreds and medium crossbred merinos. The continent and home buyers were keen bidders, and their takings were large. Americans bought a few lots of crossbreds.



FIRST PRIZE TOULOUSE GOOSE.

Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905. Shown by Clarence W. King, Registrar, N. Y.

ments are cleared away. Navigation on the Hudson and canals will soon open, largely increasing the arrivals at New York and adjoining markets. Freight in bulk on hay and other articles is lower than on the railroads. Considerable fancy Canadian hay may be expected. Much Canadian hay has been held back and must finally seek a market at some price. Choice Canadian clover needs a good reception, some selling as high as \$17 per ton, but other lines are in full supply.

The following shows the highest prices as quoted for the Hay Trade Journal for hay, in the markets mentioned: Boston \$17, New York \$17.50, Jersey City \$18, Brooklyn \$17, Philadelphia \$15, Pittsburgh \$13.50, Providence \$17, Buffalo \$13.20, Baltimore \$15.50, Richmond \$12, New Orleans \$16.50, Chicago \$14, Kansas City \$10, Minneapolis \$9.50, St. Paul \$9.20, Cincinnati \$12.50, St. Louis \$13.

## Agricultural Chemicals.

Nitrate of soda has registered quite an advance this spring. Those who bought last fall previous to the advance predicted in these columns saved considerable money, as stock which could not have been bought for \$3 and \$3.50, or less, is now quoted at \$3.50. The total supply of nitrate of soda in sight is measurably limited, and unless large new deposits are discovered the chemical is likely to average a rather high level of prices in future years. The price, however, is considerably affected by

## Literature.

A novel of what the late Augustin Daly used to call contemporary human interest appears in "The White and the Red Terror," by A. Cahan. It relates to revolutionary Russia of which the author had information from direct sources. There is little concerning the Nihilist conspiracies that he does not know. He gives us an account of Alexander II, and of the events of his life that it would be difficult to surpass in accuracy, and he describes the assassination of that emperor as it might have been sketched by an eye witness. The people under the dominion of this Czar are brought vigorously forward with an apparent truthfulness that is as impressive as are the thrilling episodes in which they are seen. Mr. Cahan is an accomplished writer who knows how to embody the results of his studies and the fruit of his requirements in the most telling manner, and he merely uses the cloak of fiction to impart his knowledge of men and events in a way that will imprint them indelibly on the mind. There is nothing sensational in this volume. The horrors and plotting it reveals are painted in a calm and unimpassioned manner, but with sufficient color to prevent them from being flat or prosaic. It is a book that will bear examination from an historical point of view, and as a story it has more than ordinary claims to commendation. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$1.25.)

## Popular Science.

The curious suggestion of a German photographer, E. Heringhoff, is that sensitive plates be backed with a phosphorescent material to increase the action of light on the film. Exposure would be as usual, but development would be delayed twelve or twenty-four hours, and it is supposed that in this time the weak positive image on the backing will be impressing the film from the rear, strengthening the negative. It is claimed that soft negatives result, with improved adjustment of light to the different colors.

The ghastly ring that appears to surround the earth, becoming visible at certain seasons as a cone of light in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise, is thought by A. Haseky, a French astronomer, to be an electrical phenomenon connected with the corona seen about the sun during eclipses. Observed from Mount Blanc on the 21st and 22d of last September, this spectral light had the form of a spherical triangle, with its apex near the ecliptic, and resemblance suggests that it is a prolongation of a coronal streamer.

The fear of death, we are assured, is waning. Those who have witnessed the "death agony" in many and varied forms tell us that it is not so terrible after all, and even that dying is not at all painful. G. W. Seligson, an English writer, points out that in all but very exceptional cases, such as accident, the immediate cause of death is the poisoning of the nervous centres by carbonic acid. The gas accumulates in the blood through failure of arrangements for its removal, and it has its usual anesthetic effect. Normal death is a painless occurrence, usually preceded by gradual loss of consciousness. The accumulation of this gas often induces muscular contractions or spasms, which may have suggested that the patient was in "agony." The pain is not merely trifling, it is non-existent. There are exceptions, as in the agonizing death by strychnine poisoning, in which the mind is clear to the last; but even in accidents, as from bullet or bomb, numerous experiments and observations on thousands of cases have conclusively proven that consciousness must have been lost before pain could have been felt.

The use of local anæsthesia from the injection of sterile water was begun by Dr. B. G. Grant, an American physician, in 1891, and it has proven so satisfactory in several hundred operations, especially about the lower intestines, that other anæsthetics have been practically discarded except in the most serious cases. No unfavorable consequences have been observed. The usual danger from heart, lung and kidney complications is avoided, with the staining and vomiting after general anæsthesia, and the pain and bleeding following are less than with medicinal local anæsthesia.

That made to stop bleeding from wounds is the singular observation of an army surgeon. On bringing a patient near nurse he noticed that hemorrhage was greatly reduced or stopped, and was eventually led to conclude that the air vibrations induce faintness, thus lessening heart action and consequently reducing blood overflow.

The new type of telegraph of Isaac and Menzies, French engineers, includes a desk transmitter, on which the writing is done with an ordinary pencil, and an apparatus at the other end reproducing the writing on a roll of paper. Designs, music and signatures, as well as messages, are prepared in Paris and are accurately reproduced in Rouen, the results being much superior to those obtained from time to time during many years of experiment.

In long experimenting with green solutions an English biologist has noticed that retrolution does not occur in strong red or blue light, is only stimulated in clear yellow, but really takes place in dirty yellow light or in darkness. He has also seen that workers behind dirty yellow screens are subject to skin eruptions. This has suggested to him the novel idea of color treatment of disease, a dirty yellow of the skin being assumed to indicate a degeneration of the yellow body of the body—the bile, etc.—and to require a yellow restorative, like dandelion, lemon or melon, while lack of healthful redness shows a lack of a red tonic and messages with a red tonic. Blue is needed for "black blood," congestion, chills, and to destroy mould fungus.

## Best for Spraying and Sprinkling.

CONCORD, N. H., AUG. 25, 1904.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
Please send me photographs of the celebrated "Gambol" (all of them) to advertise Gombault's "Gambol" Cream. We know it to be the best remedy for sprays and sprays.

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## FACTS WORTH KNOWING!

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Is rapidly growing in popularity; its valuable natural properties, immediate beneficial results, and the economy in its use so readily understood that the subject is receiving the universal consideration of veterinarians and owners. Sold for their giving full particulars.

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There are two most important considerations in the purchase of a Cream Separator. One is efficiency and the other life or durability.

Every buyer thinks of efficiency, and while recognizing the superiority of the De Laval in such respect is frequently tempted to overlook it because some inferior machine claiming equal capacity, is \$10. to \$25. "cheaper" in first cost.

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And when you add to this the fact, which nobody who knows attempts to dispute, that a De Laval machine gains and saves at least twice as much every year as any imitating separator, it will be better understood how little FIRST COST of the separator really means, or rather HOW MUCH IT MEANS even if it is a little more to begin with.

A De Laval catalogue, or better still a De Laval machine itself, helps to make all these facts plain to everybody having use for a separator, and either is to be had for the asking.

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For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.  
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A few choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves of the Brown and Black Swisses, bred by J. H. Hazard, the Champion Bull of the New York State Fair, 1893 and 1894. For information and prices, address F. B. HAZARD, Madison, Wis.

## American Jersey Cattle Club.

OFFICES—3 W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK.  
President—E. A. Dunning.  
Secretary—J. J. Hemingway.  
Blanks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle also Blanks for Private Butter Sales of Jersey Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charge to all members of the Club.

For Registering—To non-members, \$2 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, \$1 each head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, \$1 each. Imported animals, \$25. Transfers are recorded free. If presented within 30 days from date of delivery. Transfers presented after 30 days, \$1 per head. Price of Record Register, \$1 per Single Volume. But for Tests of Jersey Cows, including all tests received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1904, \$2 per volume. Private Record Register, \$2 each for each head and corners. \$2. Postage Record, 10¢ per page. Single leather of Record, 10¢. The 27 laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfer, mailed free on application.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.; Superintendent of Advanced Registry, A. Houghton, Putney, Vt. For information relating to Registration of Friesians.

## FEE FOR REGISTRY.

To Members—Males, \$2; females, \$1. Double fee for animals over one year of age. Transfer of record within 30 days of date of sale, \$2 each. New Members—Males, \$5; females, \$2. Over one year of age, double fee. Transfers, 5¢ each. Duplicate certificates of either entry or transfer, 10¢ each. Single leather of Record, 10¢. The 27 laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfer, mailed free on application.

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President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H. Secretary—W. W. Wood, Wrentham, Vt. Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I. Blanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshire Cattle furnished free. The Year-Book for 1904 furnished free. Private Record Registers for Twenty-Five Cows (10¢ postage paid) Monthly Milk Records for the Year, good for 12 cows, price, \$1.50 per 100. Blanks for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 100. All the above may be obtained from the Secretary. Fees for Registering—To Members, \$1 for each entry of cow under two years old. Transfers, 5¢ each. Duplicate certificates of either entry or transfer, 10¢ each. Single leather of Record, 10¢. The 27 laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfer, mailed free on application.

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Manager of combination sales. All orders of thoroughbred cattle bought and sold. Orders for live stock collected and promptly filled. Reasonable rates. Selling orders executed free of charge at rates where I officiate.  
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Carlisle's Union Harness Leather  
IDEAL FACTORY STOCK  
Cut economically; makes up attractively; wears like iron and is crack-proof.  
F. W. & F. CARLISLE, Saginaw, Mich.

## Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Danversport, Ia.  
Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree, and here an extended acquaintance. Promptly executed. Write me before claiming dates. Office, 2nd Bridge Avenue.

## EARLY HEREFORES.

Best headed by General Grove 1877, by Corroctor. Cross by Christopher Jones, 1888. Merit and other good stock. Young stock for sale. J. J. EARLY, Danversport, Iowa County, Mo.



## Poultry.

## Raising Prize Winners.

In selecting breeding stock I have regard first of all for vitality. Whatever other excellencies a fowl may possess, it is discarded at once, if it has not every appearance of perfect health and constitutional vigor.

## FEMALES

are required to be of good size. Size is of more importance than "typical carriage," I do not mean by this that I am indifferent to type, but I do not deem type so important as size in females. The females must be as near alike as possible, all sisters, preferred, but in no case are unrelated females placed together in the breeding pen.

## IN MALES

I give more attention to type than to size. Of course, an undersized male is undesirable; weight is a misleading virtue. Given a male of large bone, a sufficient frame and a fighter, and a typical cockin I would prefer him to a little under standard weight.

The next important item is the characteristics—important in any breed. The Standard clearly describes these, and any one cannot go astray who gives attention to his reading.

Lastly I look for color. Color is very important, but it is not all of a Buff Cockin, nor is it all of any breed. The other qualities are harder to get and maintain and the first to suffer from neglect. I have learned to "light shy" of the fellow whose Buff Cockins have no black or white. Whatever your breed, you may well watch the breeder who "raises only perfect color."

## MINOR POINTS,

such as comb and eye, are not overlooked. But these do not make a Buff Cockin, nor any fowl. I appreciate them, but quit breeding for them long ago, and have about as good success.

I am not as crazy for soft hocks as I used to be. They are very well on an exhibition bird and sell well, but for breeding purposes I require a few quite stiff hocks. You cannot keep up abundant feathering without them.

## IN THE CASE OF BREKEDING

I only practice what many others preach. I aim to keep the flock comfortable and clean. Hens are built to scratch, I give them a chance. Nothing but sound, wholesome feed is given. It costs, but they are worth it. Mica grit, oystershell, granulated bone and meat meal are kept in self-feeders, where the fowls can help themselves. Fresh water, warm in cold weather, is given at least twice a day. I do not feed green bone and never have. It has never seemed feasible. I have my hands full. Breeding stock is not forced for eggs. If the young stock gives an average of an egg every other day, and the other stock does proportionately well, I consider they have done enough, for breeding stock.

## FEEDING.

I feed a mash at night, except Sundays. Mash is composed of wheat, eighteen pounds; oats, one hundred pounds; bran, one hundred pounds; shorts, seventy pounds; corn, sixty pounds. This is fluffed ground, and to it is added twenty pounds meat meal, twenty pounds O. P. Unseeded Meal. Charcoal, salt and bone meal are also added, but these I have never weighed. For whole grain I use wheat and oats every day and on Sunday evenings whole corn.

## HENS ARE USED

for hatching and rearing chicks. I have found it a great saving of time, though a little expensive in cash, to buy some of the prepared chick feeds. I used to feed hard bread crumbs, pin-head oatmeal and crackers to the little chicks, and have always had "good luck." That is, always since I began to require vitality as the foundation of the breeding pen. I really think that nearly all mortality in chicks is due to immaturity, or lack of vigor in parent stock. I begin to rear the chick before the egg is laid. I want them hatched to live.

My stock being Buff Cockins, I feed considerable soft feed, not hot, but ground and dampened. One feed of a day of such is useful. They have to grow feathers as fast as a big body, and need an easily digested, quickly assimilated food. I would do likewise, for rapid growth, with any bird. I feed wheat to the little chicks at one week, and whole oats at two weeks of age. Eat it! Try them! They get wheat and oats every day. The mash described for laying stock is also fed to the chicks dry in an open trough. Grit, meat meal, water, etc., are supplied for the old stock. I feed liberally, even enthusiastically. In brief, I aim to supply every need of the growing chick, and aim to feed so liberally that the chicks have feed within reach practically all the time.

Aside from table scraps, an occasional dish of milk, etc., this is the sum of it. There is, of course, much detail which I think is purely individual, and apart from the individual would prove a snare. Nothing is said about coops—everything is extemporized, barrels and boxes are both used, covered with tar paper—that is all.

## GROWTH AND COST.

We are situated in a small town. Our lot is 100x120 feet. On this lot are a church building, parsonage, barn and other out-buildings. Here I keep five breeding pens. Last year I hatched out 122 chicks and I raised 147 of them to marketable size. I made data to determine the rate of growth and cost. I weighed both chicks and feed, every fourteen days. Chicks averaged five-six ounces gain per day. Pullets a little more than three-fifths ounces per day. The cost was twenty-six cents per day per chick. This covers a period of eighty-four days. Everything was bought at market prices: Oats, forty cents per bushel; wheat, seventy-five cents; corn, forty-five cents; bran and shorts, \$1.10 per hundred. Grit and meat meal at a little higher cost, perhaps, than in the East. Late June and early chicks did not do so well. Most of the early chicks saved, grew to maturity at the rate of barely an ounce a day. Some of the pullets did almost as well. Were they fat? No. Cockin breeders, in the West at least, have found it very difficult to get Cockins of standard description up to weight. My experiments have been directed to increasing size of bone and breadth of body. The development of fat would have been regarded as a calamity. Have I succeeded? Well, I have been at it several years, and am on the way. But this is not the place to tell of my success in this direction.

## THE UTILITY SIDE.

One other thing I have learned, that at rates of growth and cost, allowing twenty cents for feed, use of hen for hatching, and fifteen cents per pound for chicks at four pounds weight, eggs yielding fifty-four per cent, hatch are worth to me \$3 per cent. This is the utility side. He who runs may read.

I have purposely omitted many things

that have suggested themselves, and have aimed to record only essentials. If I have had any success, it is due to strict observance of these things, viz: vitality in parent stock, every-day cleanliness, and an abundance of nutritious feed. I think my poultry is worth while and make it so.

Macedonia, Ia. J. F. DAVIS.

## The Popular Toulouse Geese.

By far the most popular of the varieties of geese is the Toulouse. It has been longer known than some other useful kinds like the African, and is a very rapid grower and reaches a large size.

The standard weights are twenty pounds for full-grown ganders and eighteen pounds for females, but even this weight is often exceeded. The color is gray—in some strains a light gray, others darker, though parts and snuff white, bill and legs reddish orange.

As layers the Toulouse rank medium, being rather less prolific than the African, but more so than the Emden. The season's output is from twenty to forty eggs per bird, geese two or three years old laying more than very young geese.

Their disposition is quiet and they are less troublesome to care for than some other breeds and will get along very well in a field without much water. A cross of the Emden and Toulouse has been pronounced the best all-round cross for general market purposes for both early and late markets and for the production of large geese for the holiday markets. The cross breeds are large, rapid-growing and make a good-looking carcass.

Geese are generally considered more profitable than ducks, although only a small number can be kept, because they require wider range, but when provided with sufficient pasture they require little attention, and will secure a good part of their living if they have access to marshy lands or small streams. Sometimes they begin to lay as early as January, but usually not to lay until March. At nesting time they should be provided with barrels containing straw or hay, so that they will nest where they can be kept in sight. The first litter may be taken away and hatched under hens or by incubator, after which the goose will lay another litter. Breeders usually keep the geese laying as long as possible, hatching most of the eggs with hens. The eggs hatch in thirty days, and a goose of average size will cover about fifteen. For the first few days they are liable to be chilled, but after the first week they are more hardy and require little care.

The usual plan is to confine them in small pens or yards which can be moved to fresh grass every day, because they require considerable pasture. Besides the grass or clover, they are fed on a mixture of Indian meal and shorts mixed with water but squeezed almost entirely dry before feeding. When three or four weeks old, they should be given wide range, but within an enclosure. When fattening, they are confined and fed a mixture of ground grains with beef scraps, gradually increasing the proportion of corn meal and beef scraps until the food is about ten per cent. beef scraps and ninety per cent. meal. Toulouse geese reach a weight of ten pounds at ten weeks of age, and as a rule are sold more profitably at that weight as green geese. The market for these begins in June and lasts until March.

G. B. F. Massachusetts.

## Horticultural.

## Currants and Blackberries.

The current, during the hot summer weather, is a most healthful and acceptable variety of fruit. Large, fine fruit and none other is wanted or will readily sell. They want the best of cultivation. Pay's Prolific and the Cherry are both good varieties, and will produce large fruit if properly treated. Pay's Prolific is rich red in color, as compared with the Cherry it is equal in size, better in flavor, with much less seed, and is five times as prolific; while, on account of its peculiar long stem, it is much more readily picked.

The blackberry is the most easily grown of the small fruits, and yet one that is grown more than neglected than any other. The kinds which are hardy and give general satisfaction are the Snyder, Agawam and Washburn Thornless. The Snyder is the one great blackberry for market in the far North, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winterkill, even in the Northwest, with 35° to 30° below zero; ripens medium to late. The Washburn is free from thorns, fruit of good size and fine flavor, continues bearing into September, wants high culture and will not thrive in dry, thin soil, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. The Agawam stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness.

MARY E. CUTLER, Middlesex County, Mass.

## Raising Hebeaceous Vegetables.

A general discussion of the vegetable raising was a feature of the meeting at Horticultural Hall, Boston, March 18. W. W. Rawson was the principal speaker, and he estimated that nearly two hundred acres in Massachusetts are under glass. The product is sold in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Chicago. The vegetable grower today should have several houses in order that each may be at the proper temperature.

In no other part of the United States has the growing of vegetables under glass reached the point of perfection that it has here. There are more than 1500 market gardeners who bring produce to Boston, and the number is increasing. Today it is a problem what to grow, and the man must study the market, know how to produce a good crop by close attention to details, and confine himself to a few kinds he is most familiar with and which are best adapted to his soil and market. Mr. Rawson advocated growing vegetables by electric light, and the use of sterilized soil. He thought the cucumber crop would be increased fifty per cent. by the use of the electric light.

Vernum Frost, another well-known market gardener, said it was an insult to common sense to speak of growing vegetables by electricity. He never had used it and never would, and it was a good deal like another "fad" which Mr. Rawson had started of painting glass white. J. O. Stone said he liked to hear these comments, because when two market gardeners lived in the same town and disagreed so well, it was a sure sign that both were good growers.

## Fertilizing Peach Trees.

The peach is somewhat sensitive to over-feeding with nitrogen or ammoniacal manures. Trees grown near barnyards shoot out very vigorously at first, but the blossoms seem to degenerate rapidly, forming gum pockets and sending large quantities of gum.



FIRST PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKEREL  
At Auburn, New York, 1905 Part of the exhibit of E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., which was awarded American Buff Leghorn Club New York State silver cup for best exhibit.

There have been observed by peach men to suffer from winterkilling and in extreme cases are often killed outright. An application of nitrate of soda at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre in one case noted by the Department of Agriculture retarded the ripening time of peaches two weeks.

Peaches regularly ripen on the poor hills and hilltops earlier than in adjacent valleys or pockets a few feet away, where seepage nitrogen affects them. The hills are also more subject to certain fungi. The proximity of an old stable was in one case the cause of the fruit being belated, and while the trees and fruit were larger, the latter was inferior in color and quality. In a series of tests the fruit on the trees moderately supplied with nitrogen was brighter in color, sweeter and finer in texture, and only slightly smaller. In fact, the peach is healthiest and yields the best fruit in soils which for most other crops would be considered deficient in nitrogen.

The plan in this respect behaves very much like the peach, especially the Japanese varieties. Two plum trees were given six pounds of nitrate of soda, which is a large application—thrown in a circle around the trees about equal to the spread of the branches. It was applied in spring after the growth had started and while growth was moderately stimulated during the season and they appeared to be all right in the fall, they were killed, root and branch, the following winter, though adjacent trees were entirely unharmed. On account of this sensitivity to nitrogen, skillful peach and plum growers are always very cautious in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, especially stable manure.—Gay E. Mitchell.

## Care of Potted Plants.

Most plants need to have the roots somewhat crowded to bloom well, and will do best in a pot somewhat too small to permit rapid growth.—Mary Andrews, Fayette County, Ill.

Take all of flowering plants now, start them in the small pots and water with a little ammonia added, but not using the liquid manure until the plant is well rooted. The geranium is an excellent plant for farm gardens and windows.

Some plants require much more water than others, and a rule is difficult, but in general, water should be applied liberally and not often. Constant sprinkling keeps the surface wet, while the lower roots are dry and the soil is kept oiled at the sur-

face. Not much water is needed in winter when there is little or no growth. Liquid manure should be used only when the pots are full of roots. Stir the surface of the soil soon after watering to prevent a crust forming.—Mrs. J. W. Sparman, Blue Ray, Tenn.

Among the most desirable plants for house windows are calla, begonia and geraniums. Put them in the fall in chip dirt or garden loam and water once a week with manure and water.—G. O. Berlin, Talbot County, Md.

Pots containing hyacinth bulbs should be kept well saturated with water and when the spikes appear, watered with liquid manure. The Chinese lilies may be grown in the same way, or in water covered with pebbles. Neither of these plants require very warm rooms.—Mrs. J. M. Doughty, St. Francis County, Mo.

An ornament to our windows is in the shape of hanging baskets made of wash-pans in which is grown ivy, which overhangs and covers the sides.—Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Rockingham County, Va.

I feed twice a day with ensilage and once with hay.—Leander McFarland, Bristol, Lincoln Co., Me.

The New York State Fruit Growers' Association has been incorporated, with the following directors: Frank E. Dawley, G. W. Foster, S. W. Williams, S. J. Case, J. R. Corwin, Thomas E. Wilson and W. L. McKay. Mr. Wilson is president and Mr. McKay secretary. The association was organized in Syracuse five years ago. It now has a membership of one thousand.

The Conference for Rural Progress opened at Providence, R. I., Wednesday of last week, and continues through Wednesday and Thursday. The speakers Wednesday were Gov. G. H. Usher, Hon. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Rev. W. F. English, Prof. James E. Rice, Hon. W. H. Hays, in the evening, E. T. Harland and D. J. Crosby. Thursday, J. H. Hale opens the speaking, followed by Allen P. Keith, and a discussion on appropriations for public schools. J. H. Hale speaks again in the afternoon, followed by Dr. Josiah Strong and Sen. Walter B. Bangor of Vermont. The list of speakers is remarkable for their eminence and ability, and the result ought to be a general awakening to the rural interests of the State.

A solid train load of thirty cars of peanuts, the largest single shipment ever made by one firm, has left Richmond on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, bound for points in the West and far Northwest. The shipment was made by the Columbia Peanut Company of Norfolk, the nuts coming from its three plants at Suffolk, Smithfield and Petersburg, and all of them grown in

Virginia or in North Carolina just across the line from Richmond. This peanut train goes by way of Chicago, where the nuts are distributed to their destinations, Detroit, Milwaukee, Buffalo and various other points. The weight of the entire shipment was 10,000 pounds, and the value of the shipment at the original price is about \$200,000 or \$250,000, but it will realize more than twice that sum before the nuts reach the consumers.

The largest planting company incorporated recently in the South is the Wynne Plantation Company, chartered in Miller County, Ark., and capitalized at \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been paid in.

One of the largest cranberries is at Des Moines, Ia., having just been formed by the combination of two extremely large plants, with a combined capital of \$2,000,000.

The riot of John Norton's large farm house, about three miles outside of Dover, N. H., was discovered on fire one day last week and a total loss of house and outbuildings was threatened. The only available water supply was Mr. Norton's well, which contained but a few feet of water, so the fire fighters, bursting in the heads of three barrels of hard cider in his cellar, applied the beverage by the pailful and the blaze was extinguished with a damage of only \$100.

According to Russian dispatches, the Japanese column which has been moving north along the trade highway west of the Manchurian railroad is abreast of the retreating Russians, and in touch with them. Sharp artillery firing occurred Tuesday morning. The strength of this fighting column is not known, but the dispatches profess to regard it as not large enough to endanger the retreat. It is difficult to find a good reason for its movement, however, unless it is strong enough to do something in the way of fighting. A possible plan of the Japanese is to try to be first at Chanchow, the great Manchurian market town to which the trade route leads. Here begins the highway from the railroad to Kirin, and the position is therefore of some consequence. The Russian retreat is reported to be proceeding in orderly fashion, the troops having had some rest, and the units being largely reorganized. Kuroki's return to the front to take a subordinate command under his former subordinate and personal enemy, is warmly praised, and deservedly, both in Russia and by the troops.

## Is Killed Sparrow.

DOVER, VT., APRIL 17, 1904  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
I used half a bottle of Gomball's Caustic Balm for sprain. Used it for about three weeks or a month. Put it on twice every three or four days. It killed the sprain.

R. M. CAMPBELL.

## FIFTY MAMMOTH JACKS

Send also Jennets and saddle stallions all registered or subject to registry. Write for catalogue or come to see us.  
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A large quantity always carried in stock.  
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## Vaughn Flexible Harrow.

The only Harrow that has given entire satisfaction to Dealer and Consumer. The only Harrow named a horse without ant or bolt. WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.  
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Will conduct sales anywhere on reasonable terms. Thoroughly acquainted with breed blood and values. Sale notices prepared. Catalogues compiled. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

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New England Trust Co.

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Capital and Surplus - \$3,000,000

Deposits may be made at any time, and interest will be allowed on daily balances of five hundred dollars and upward, and on time deposits as agreed.

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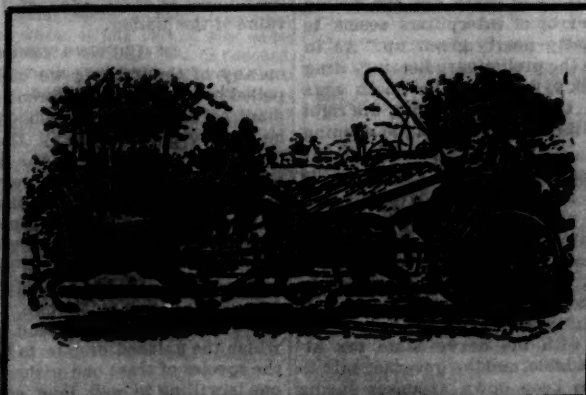
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## BEAUTY for HORSES

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## GLOSSERINE

This simple scientific preparation is perfectly harmless, yet is one of the most delightful stable necessities for caring for a horse to keep him **WELL, STRONG and ACTIVE.** Glosserine will not bleach or remove the hair. Its effects are absorbent, alternative, penetrative and antiseptic, and is the only preparation capable of cleansing the skin, the same time strengthening the muscles and easing contracted cords, which are frequent after driving. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampooing after driving cleanses the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to follow while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin.



Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rest, will be a preventative of sore neck and eruptions.

To obtain a high polish of the skin, thoroughly wash the horse first with GLOSSERINE, then leather with saddle soap and GLOSSERINE. The effect is most pleasing and adds much beauty to a well-bred horse. A stylish turnout requires a handsome horse, and a handsome horse requires the economical use of GLOSSERINE. Of the many skin diseases that horses are subject to, there are some which cannot be brought under control and speedily cured. Its perfect reliability in all forms of eruptions from which horses suffer has been attested to by those who have used it with the greatest satisfaction. Price \$2.00. Express paid to any part of the U. S.

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**Charles N. Crittenton Company**

115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.











## Our Homes.

## The Workbox.

## LADY'S SHEETLAND SHAWL.

(Knitted.)

Use large bone or rubber needles and three skeins of Bear brand Shetland floss. To procure a book of rules for making yarn into everything, send ten cents to Bear brand yarn manufacturers, 100 Grand street, New York.

For the shawl, cast on 169 stitches.

1st pattern row—Two plain for edge, (2) 5 plain, narrow, 4 plain, over, repeat from (2) till last 2 which are plain.

2d row—Two plain, (2) puri 1, over, puri 3, puri 2 together, puri 2 together, puri 3, over, repeat from (2) last 2 plain.

3d row—Two plain, (2) 1 plain, over, 2 plain narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, 2 plain, over, 2 plain, over, repeat, last 2 plain.

4th row—Two plain, (2) puri 3, over, puri 1, puri 2 together, puri 2 together, puri 1, over, puri 2, repeat, last 2 plain.

5th row—Two plain, (2) 3 plain, over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, over, 4 plain, repeat, 3 plain.

6th row—Two plain, (2) puri 3, over, puri 1, puri 2 together, puri 2 together, puri 1, over, puri 2, repeat, last 2 plain.

7th row—Two plain, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, 1 plain, over, 5 plain, over, 1 plain, narrow, repeat, 2 plain.

8th row—Two plain, (2) puri 2 together, over, puri 7, over, puri 2 together, over, repeat, 2 plain.

Repeat from first row till shawl is square, then finish with 4 plain rows, bind off.

## EDGE.

Sew on the following edge to shawl, fulling it at corners:

1st row—Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, (over, 1 plain) twice, over, 4 plain, over, 2 plain, over, 3 plain.

2nd row—Nineteen plain, over, narrow, 1 plain.

3rd row—Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, narrow, over, 2 plain, over, 1 plain, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slip over, 9 plain.

4th row—Nineteen plain, over, narrow, 1 plain.

5th row—Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, 1 plain, over, slip one, narrow, pass, 3 plain, over, 2 plain, over, 3 plain.

6th row—Twenty-one plain, over, narrow, 1 plain.

7th row—Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, narrow, over, 4 plain, over, 1 plain, over, slip 1, narrow, pass, 9 plain.

8th row—Blind off 7, 13 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. Repeat from first row till long enough.

## EVA M. NILES.

## The Lead Pencil Evil.

One practical reason that should be taught in every school is that a lead pencil must never be put in the mouth.

More important than the study of algebra, the study of Greek or Latin, the study of rhetoric or the study of literature, is the lesson that a lead pencil should never be stuck in the mouth. Nearly every scholar has this habit, and a very pernicious habit it is.

If the school teacher would insist upon this as a rule, and correct every child that has this filthy habit it could be broken up. People who have passed through school and have formed the habit of putting the pencil to the lips every time it is used are beyond hope. But with the children something could be done.

The pencil does not write so well after it has been wet as before, but there seems to be a notion that in order to make the pencil write, it must be moistened with the lips. This is not true. Probably everybody knows it is not true. In public places, people who are very squeamish, ordinarily, will pick up a pencil that has been used by hundreds of other people, and the first thing they do is to put it in the mouth.

It is a habit that ought to be broken up. Every school teacher should take up the crusade. Pupils should be told frequently never to put the pencil in their mouths. When caught doing it, some sort of punishment should be inflicted upon them until they get it into their heads that the practice is ridiculous and dangerous to health.

While the graphite that composes the so-called lead of the pencil is not itself a very harmful substance to be taken into the mouth, yet the point of the pencil is necessarily dirty.—Health.

## In Lent Try a Water Cure.

"Lent is the time to take a cure," said a physician. "It is especially the time when people try fast cures."

"Our newest cure along this line is our cheapest. It is the water cure, and the prescription calls for water, water inside and out."

"The idea of the water cure is not new, but the application is. There are now three of these cures, working in different ways, but all promise about the same results."

"The Berlin water cure is the best known. The patient bathes in cold water, drinks it, and takes it for meals. He takes a bath, drinks several glasses of water before breakfast, and goes on drinking all day. It is supposed to cleanse the system and give it a rest."

"The water is cool, not cold. The temperature must be such as not to shock the stomach. If too cold, it is bad; and if too hot, it is worse. It must be pure."

"The second of the water cures is the Parisian. This is not strictly a water cure. It promises to make your complexion good, to cure your rheumatism and to enliven your spirits."

"I took," said a woman who has tried this cure, "all the liquid food I wanted every day. I was told that my depressed spirits were due to the fact that I did not have enough moisture in my system. Each morning I drank a cup of hot water before breakfast. To make it palatable I put a pinch of salt in the water and a very little cream."

"For breakfast I ate as little as possible, and during the morning I drank hot water with cream in it and the tiniest pinch of salt. This makes the best and most invigorating hot drink I have ever tasted. I ate the ordinary meals. But, somehow, one does not care for very much to eat when one is drinking between meals so much hot water and cream."

"The milk cure is one of the most favored these days, and is supposed to supply a tonic for the skin and the stomach. The patient takes milk inside and out."

"The outside milk cure is worthy of attention. This is the way it was described by a woman who took it:

"I was massaged," said she, "from head to foot every night with milk. I might have taken a milk bath had it not been so expensive."

"The milk baths were managed for me in this way: At eight I was massaged with the top of the milk, which was like cream. Then as the weather was cold, I

was wrapped in blankets and put to bed. This was for extreme nervous prostration."

"In the morning I took a bath in this mixture. The tub was filled with warm water, in which about a quart of milk was stirred. And into this was dropped ten drops of benzoin. This made a milky bath."

"After a week of this treatment I grew strong enough to do without the external milk treatment and to depend entirely upon the internal."

"The internal treatment was even more interesting. Every morning there was brought for me six quarts of pure or whole milk. This was put in six different cans, and to each can was added half a pint of pure water. A can was then set in warm water and as it heated I was allowed to drink it."

"I took a full glass of milk every half hour. It was slightly warm, just warm enough to take the chill off and keep me from shivering."

"The ingenious part came in the flavoring of the milk. One can each day was slightly flavored with vanilla. This made the milk taste like custard. And one can was flavored with cinnamon. There was just the very faintest taste of spice as in a hot punch."

"Some New York women during Lent take a cure as a sort of penance and to build up the body. One of the places to which they resort is an establishment over the Harlem river, where the patients go for the pure cream cure. This is something of a misnomer."

"The whole milk is taken from the best of Jersey cows and is set aside. It is allowed to stand twelve hours, and, when at the right temperature, is drunk by the spoonful. A full glass every hour is the receipt. But if the patients have a gone feeling, they can drink a glass oftener."

"The people who are willing to take the water cure in all its purity are few and far between," said the physician already quoted. "This means that you must drink water, but nothing else. You can have all the water you want to drink."

"Now, water drinking is all very well. But there is something about the human body which seems to require something else, so our patients say."

"There are other cures along the drink line. The English women lay their face complacently to the habit of drinking tea. They drink copiously."

"An English woman will average her cup of tea every hour the day long. And her clear skin is said to be due to this tea drinking habit. The tea warms the stomach and keeps the blood circulating."

"The women of the Pacific Coast are noted for their clear skins. The clearness of the skin is said to be due to their habit of drinking claret."

"They never take it in quantity, yet, since wine is plentiful on the coast, they take it with their meals and between meals. The glass of claret, either spiced if one is chilly, or laced if one is warm, is a feature of life on the coast."

"The women with muddy complexions are those who drink too water when they are warm; who take muddy, strong coffee into the stomach; who drink the wrong kind of fluids at the wrong time, and who mix their drinks, sodas and lemonade, milk and beer, claret and coffee."

"Cleanse the system with pure milk, advise the milk doctors, and you will find that your impurities will vanish, not to return."

"It may seem a long way off from the subject, but it is a fact that some women are now using milk in massage. They use the pure, creamy milk. And the skin responds almost immediately to the treatment."

"It is not drying in its tenderness. And the wrinkles somehow go. Would it not be a strange thing, after our long hunt for skin food, if we had found them in pure milk and cream rather than in the intricate foods we have been preparing?"

"Anyway the milk cure is a good thing when it comes to the taking of milk internally, and I would advise every one to try it."—N. Y. Sun.

## A Refreshing Bath.

A warm salt bath is very refreshing to anyone suffering from exhaustion of travel or a long shopping expedition, which is as trying to mind and body as anything that can be undertaken by a woman. Away from the seashore, a very simple substitute for sea-water is a cup of rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. When the salt is irritating to the skin, take a warm bath and sponge off with a mixture of violet or lavender water and alcohol, about half and half, and rub briskly with warm friction towel. Such a method prevents the exhaustion and dangers of cold which follow a warm bath.

## Colds and Their Causes.

The really important question is, in what does predisposition consist? We talk of a man "catching a cold." But it would be more correct to say that he catches a cold, and he catches it in a way that is not at all surprising. For it does catch him unawares, and often when he least anticipates it. But no cold ever caught any man unless he had first prepared the ground for it by a careful process of fertilization.

No amount of mere exposure to a low temperature alone will cause a "cold" in a perfectly healthy man. In whom the product of wear and tear of nerve and muscle, with an adequate excretion of waste products, on the one side, is evenly balanced by food supply and exercise on the other. Where the equilibrium does not exist such exposure then operates as a "chill."

Now, who are the people who are liable to catch cold? Not those whose dietary is so carefully adjusted to the work they have to do that there is no opportunity for the accumulation of unused foodstuffs in their system, but those who, in the better-fed ranks of society, eat and drink more than they need to meet the daily requirements of their bodily activity, and are thus continually storing up in their tissues and excretory organs material which, if appropriately used, would form valuable ammunition for the development of energy, either of body or mind, but which, when stored beyond a certain point, has to be blown off in a "cold" or a "bilious attack," or in a pronounced fit of gout.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Domestic Hints.

Grate some stale bread, crust and all, and allow it to become thoroughly moistened in boiling milk; press the milk from it and add a cupful of minced butter (unsalted); then add half a cupful of butter, three eggs, half a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Mix thoroughly, make into omelet forms and fry very brown in hot fat.

## HOLLANDAISE SAUCE.

Hollandaise sauce is the best sauce for an ordinary boiled fish, like halibut. The following rule will make sufficient sauce to serve with two or three pounds of fish: Mix together two table spoons of butter, half a bay leaf, half a dozen whole peppercorns, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Then add a cupful of stock, or water, and juice

of a lemon. Place the bowl containing the sauce in a pan of hot water and stir it until the butter melts. If the butter is very fresh add a very little of the mixture of the milk, butter and juice of three eggs. Then gradually stir the eggs into the remainder of the sauce. Return it to the fire and stir the sauce steadily until it thickens. It will take about five minutes. Add a tablespoonful of butter and the sauce is ready to be served with the fish.

OLD-TIME HOLLANDAISE COOKIES.

Beat three eggs and add a cupful of sugar, one of molasses and another of butter, one of sour cream or half a cupful of boiling water in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of soda. Mix soft and roll thicker than ordinarily for cookies. Use whatever flour is necessary.

CRANBERRY MOGS.

Four into a saucepan half a pint of milk, three table spoons of butter, a salted egg, a little celery salt and a dash of pepper; thicken with a little flour made smooth in milk, and allow it to boil once. Have prepared five or six eggs that have been hard boiled, crumble the yolks in the mixture, arrange the whites in thick slices in the egg boiler, turn the cream over them and garnish with three-cornered pieces of toast and an occasional sprig of parsley. Serve very hot.

Mix half a cupful of butter into four cupfuls of bread, also a half cupful of sugar, a third of cupful of chopped citron, the rind of two lemons and candied cherries; add four well-beaten eggs. Then knead thoroughly and set to rise. When light, make into loaves, brush with the white of an egg, dust with sugar and set again to rise. Then bake in a moderate oven.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Once upon a time the invidious grasshopper was looked upon as the arch enemy of man's appendix and the chief cause of man's appendicitis. People used to look grave if they happened to swallow one unwares, and an orange pit was looked upon in certain quarters as sure death. With greater experience has come a more rational attitude of view. Physicians lay great stress on the avoidance of chills after exercise or when much fatigued in mind or body. It is also of prime importance to masticate the food well and not to swallow any food that has not been perfectly softened. Appetent salts, waters and pills must be avoided, unless prescribed by one's physician, and should in any case never be allowed to develop into a habit.

It is a comfort to be told, as people who make a specialty of curing facial defects almost always tell their patients, that every eye looks homelier the more it is exposed to the sun. Men and women dread unappealingly the task of buying a new hat or having their photograph taken, and for no other reason than that it obliges them to look in the glass and see how plain and uninteresting their faces become. If they will only remember that the mirror is most egregiously—that they darken and dull the complexion, magnify wrinkles and lines and fall almost entirely to give back those changing expressions which constitute the charm of many a fairly face, they will be content to let their faces be as nature intended when she inspects herself in her looking-glass. Her face is in repose, her mind is nearly a blank. What she looks at is a sort of impersonal mask. What her friends see is a human face, its up and down, its interest and appealing. If it fails to meet some of the demands of the beauty-consciousness.

The newest idea in pastry boards is thick glass. The old-time marble slab is now said to absorb, whereas the glass is quite impervious, hence much more sanitary. Under the glass is a sheet of tin, and a green manikin kitchen convenience are now made of glass. Rolling pins and washboards are familiar, but glass rollers for towels are not yet common.

In roasting pork apples are sometimes baked with the meat like potatoes. They should be placed on a wire rack to keep them out of the fat, and to prevent them from becoming soggy and taking the place of apple sauce.

To keep a spoon in position when desirous of dropping medicine into it, and requiring both hands to hold the bottle and cork, place the handle between the leaves of a closed book lying upon a table.

One of the prettiest women in London society is said to possess a towel in very hot water, which she uses to wipe her face for half an hour every night before going to bed instead of washing, and this lady has no wrinkles.

Lime water will sweeten jars and jugs which soap and water fail to cleanse. It is a desirable for cleaning milk vessels and nutmeg bottles.

With boiled salmon, cream sauce, plain boiled rice is very good. Many prefer it to potato. There really is no reason why any vegetable should be served with the fish course. Its sauce is quite sufficient. Still the average taste demands a scrap of potato, or sometimes with sole, a bit of creamed spinach.

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The bulletin board is the most radical departure, and practically all the models shown so far have been more or less exaggerated.

The construction of the bulletin board is a model, or at least a model, of a slight modification of the tip-tilted effect. This is easily managed by the trimmer. One of the pleasing features of this season's hats is the adaptability of the model. The brims are twisted and bent in all sorts of shapes, and it is not difficult to give them additional twists until just the right effect is attained to suit individual tastes.

A charming black straw hat had the brim tipped and pinned back and side in a jaunty shape, suitable to describe. There was a twist of velvet ribbon ending in a bow around the crown, while on the crown at one side were set two wings, the tips pointing in opposite directions. These were in several tones of rose, chocolate and mauve, a color which contrasted brilliantly with the black straw.

Field wreaths of roses trim many of the new hats. A burnt straw in a very light, flexible weave had the broad brim bent and twisted after the usual manner, and was built up in the back with several shades of red satin ribbon. The rather high crown was encircled at the top with a solid wreath of roses in shaded red tones. No foliage was mixed with the roses, but a mass of green rose leaves was arranged below the wreath, quite concealing the rest of the crown.

Wings and quills divide popularity with flowers on the first spring hats. Sometimes quills and flowers are combined with good effect. A light blue rough straw bent into a sort of a marquis had the crown and the rolled brim quite covered with primroses in red and brown tones, while a bright red cascade of cocks' feathers rose stiffly above the flowers on the left side.

One of the surprises of the spring fashion show is the comparative rarity of shirt-waist styles. Very few of these useful styles have been displayed, and although one can scarcely believe that they are to be abandoned altogether, it looks as though they might not enjoy the popularity they had last season. However, it is too soon to make predictions. A great many svelte dresses have been noticed among the new spring gowns. These are built on exactly the same lines as the brettelette gowns worn by little girls. An example was noted in a green and blue invisible plaid taffeta, one of the very soft kinds. The skirt was very wide, and was tucked in at the waist, light-faded, light-faded, light-faded below. The bodice was less than two inches wide, and was shirred tightly, a little edge showing on either side. Two shirred straps crossed the bodice, peasant fashion, and there were shoulder caps to fall over the shoulders. From this power he shall evolve again all material prosperity, all beauty of achievement. Nor does he struggle alone. As Bishop Diggle so truly says, in the paragraph quoted above, "the good never die, and never cease to take a loving and a living interest in the affairs of earth." We are not only companions, but helped, by the "cloud of witnesses." Seek, then, first of all, as the initial step toward the recovery or the creation of better conditions is to eliminate all antagonisms. Other people may have been to blame, one may have received injustice and wrong; he may be perfectly conscious that he has given of his best and that he has received, in return, of the worst; but never mind. Do not dwell on it. "That way madness lies." Believe and go forward. Live in the radiance. For in the radiance is that kingdom of God which is power. In this power shall one re-create his lost paradise. From this power he shall evolve again all material prosperity, all beauty of achievement. 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## Poetry.

**SPRING.**  
The long, long winter's past and gone,  
The spring has come again;  
The cold, bleak winds have given place  
To zephyrs soft refrain.  
The sun is shining brightly and clear,  
The birds are gaily singing,  
And o'er the fields that erst were brown  
The soft, green grass is springing.  
The flocks and herds from folds released  
Are roaming o'er the hills—  
The air is full of melody,  
That heart and spirit fills.  
The lowly flowers are blooming in  
The sheltered nook's recesses,  
And merry children gather them  
With gleeful fond caresses.  
With hope the husbandman goes forth,  
To scatter wide the seed  
That, blest with sun and rainfall, give  
The harvest's promised need.  
Above, around the earth seems glad,  
And Nature's myriad voices  
Are tuned in cheerful harmony,  
And everything rejoices.  
Franklin, Vt.

**INSPIRATION: A HYMN.**  
Only Lord! with thanks and praise  
We own thy goodness, and adore  
The gracious love which crowns our days  
With blessings from thy boundless store.  
Our sins with shame we do confess;  
In deep contrition low we bow;  
Help us to strive for holiness,  
And take the grace of pardon now.  
Thy love with hope our hearts inspire;  
Thy mercy claims our grateful trust;  
Thy patience fails not for our sins,  
Though we are creatures of the dust.  
Oh fill us with thy life and power,  
That we to Thee may always live;  
And every day and every hour  
New witness of our fealty give.  
Enlarge our hearts; expand our minds  
With truth, the pledge of liberty;  
And fill us with the love that binds  
Our souls to humankind and thee.  
Then shall our life be rich and strong,  
Our worship pure, our service right;  
And all our days be filled with song,  
And peace shall crown our every night.  
—Rev. Dr. Philip Stafford Moxon.

**RABBIT.**  
What teachest thou, Rabbit,  
That man shall do and live?  
Grudge none; bring thou unsparingly  
Thy choicest wine, and give.  
Thy counsel is unspiced;  
How give if wine be not?  
Sell all thy goods, 'til knowledge stain  
The edges of the pot.  
Then when the pot is filled—  
What do thy counsel say?  
Empty 'til the last be spilled;  
Grudge least one drop should stay.  
Oh, Rabbit, answer me!  
Poor were I as before!  
What far except it emptied be,  
Think you, is filled with more?  
—Laura Spencer Porter, in the Atlantic.

**THE MIRROR'S PHILOSOPHY.**  
A mirror met, by chance, a window-pane,  
"Good friend," the latter begged, "can you ex-  
plain  
Why our good mistress lavishes on you  
Such loving care and such devotion true,  
While I, though ever eager for a chance  
To serve, am seldom favored with a glance?"  
"The reason, gossip, is not far to seek,"  
Replied the mirror as he rose to speak:  
"Through you each day her neighbors' charms  
Are shown;  
I, wiser, tell of nothing but her own."  
—J. Forsyth Smith, in February Lippincott's Magazine.

**AT SALUTE.**  
The king stands by and bares his head—  
Why is it so?  
I was a clod (he would have said)  
An hour ago.  
An hour ago, ere I was dead,  
I would have bared,  
And he, the king, with needless tread  
Unward had fared.  
And now, this change—what made it, say—  
What stopped him on his journey way?  
Is it because he has come to me  
Death's strange and sudden dignity?  
Is this the reason he is mute  
And stands before me at salute?  
—Sust M. Best, in the Century.

**A SONG OF WORRY.**  
What's the use to sit and worry if you lose, who  
thought to win?  
Kick the worry out the window—let the livin'  
sunshine in!  
Time ain't a thing!—  
He's a worry!  
Worryin' is half a sin!  
What's the use to work for worry? Ain't there  
any hope in sight?  
Kick the worry out the window, in the blizzard  
an' the night!  
Time don't worry—  
Too much hurry!  
Swifter than an eagle's flight!  
What's the use? There ain't a reason, nor the  
shadow of a hope,  
When the worry rolls on in music, an' the stars  
are keepin' time!  
Time ain't cryin'—  
He's a worry!  
An' you're on the wings of Time!  
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

**TRUE HAPPINESS.**  
To love with all the ardor in the world,  
And feel that you are loved as much by her,  
To see a lovely woman's heart unfeigned,  
In life's divinest frankness and joy.  
More sweet by far than love can ever be,  
And that's why in some worn-out vest, my boy  
You run across a long forgotten Y.  
A vest that you have laid aside for years—  
That from the wardrobe you fish out by chance  
Threadbare from struggling through the vale  
of tears,  
Innocently you slip your fingers in  
Each pocket, then start back at what you see  
No wonder that you wear a happy grin  
When you behold that long forgotten Y.  
Money, perhaps, you may have made in chunks,  
Dabbling in wheat or selling rare estate;  
Why, once I made a hundred thousand plunks,  
When some one cried, "Wake up—'tis half-  
past eight!"  
But all this wealth, that quickly comes and goes  
Is as the merest dross to you and me;  
You're never rich till, searching through your  
clothes,  
You run across a long forgotten Y.  
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**GOOD AND BAD LUCK.**  
Good luck is the sweetest of all gay girls;  
Long in one place she will not stay;  
Back from your brow she strokes the curls,  
Kisses you quick and flies away.  
But Madame Bad Luck soberly comes  
And stays—no fancy has she for flitting;  
Stitches of true-love songs she hums,  
And the sits by your bed, and brings her knit-  
ting.  
What if the days are dreary?  
What if earth wears no smile?  
A gate will open outward  
In such a little while! —E. L. Sears.

## Miscellaneous.

## Her New Gown.

Priscilla Bazzles was engaged to young Ostrander and Priscilla's contemporaries were jealous. Comments varied. Some intimated the significant words "roped in." Some predicted dismally concerning Ted Ostrander as a husband, though as a bachelor he was an immense success. With the mothers he was "daddy" of those nice Ostranders. Fathers approved of him as a "rising young man." Brothers declared that he "faced a tough like a hero." The young women thought he was perfectly adorable.  
As a bachelor, unquestionably young Ostrander hit it off, but as a husband—well, Priscilla was welcome to him that was all. It is so comfortable at times to believe that the grapes are sour.  
Ostrander's sisters were to give Priscilla a reception.

"I suppose I shall have to have a new gown," said Priscilla to Ostrander when they were talking it over.  
"Not" replied he, "that you wouldn't heat the whole party a mile in anything you might wear, but it is just the idea of something new, I suppose."  
"What do you think would be nice?" asked Priscilla.  
On that point Ostrander wasn't quite so clear. He was ready with the generalization "hand-some." He also talked vaguely of blue things and whangdoodles, but failed to touch upon such incidentals as materials, color and style of making.  
A new gown is always at least a matter of weight. On this occasion it amounted even to a strategic maneuver. There were such a lot of considerations. Jane, Ostrander's oldest sister would disapprove of anything too elaborate, as Jane knew that the Bazzles could not afford to trim. Lucy, the youngest sister, would be disappointed if it were not elaborate enough. This was a good chance to look her worst and propitiate the girl who didn't catch Ostrander. It was also an opportunity to look her best before those who had not yet seen her. Should she wear her favorite pink, when the decorations would be orange? Or should she sacrifice be-comingness to the general color scheme?  
For days Priscilla tossed among these ques-tions. Her decision was a triumph. She must have something simple because of Jane; yet it must be elegant because of Lucy. It could not be too conspicuously becoming because of the girls who did not catch Ostrander; yet it must look distinctly well because of the strangers who would be there. Pink was given over because of the decorations, but cream and light green had been admired on her before.  
Then Priscilla began collecting samples—went into the business, as it were. There were fifty-three shades and textures in cream and light tan. The variations of the light green were beyond belief. Priscilla lost some sleep over samples, but finally struggled to a choice be-tween one of the greens and one of the tans. These two put up a brave fight. In the morning she got up firm, not to be shaken. She would take the green. At breakfast Mrs. Bazzles thought the tan perhaps a shade more becoming. Very well, she would have the tan. In the middle of the morning some one else wondered how she could think of anything but the green. Priscilla wondered, too. At luncheon tan was again in the ascendant. Her final order went: "I have decided on the green—tan. Let me see them both once more, please."  
Tan finally got it, after the green had been measured off and cut.

If Priscilla lost some sleep over samples she lost considerably more over the making. To be simple, to be elegant, to be not too becoming, yet very becoming—there was the problem. Over the sleeves alone Priscilla lay awake one whole night. By the time the trimmings were bought the doctor said that only rest and quiet would ward off the tan perhaps a shade more becoming. Very well, she would have the tan. In the middle of the morning some one else wondered how she could think of anything but the green. Priscilla wondered, too. At luncheon tan was again in the ascendant. Her final order went: "I have decided on the green—tan. Let me see them both once more, please."  
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She wore it to the reception. It was, of course, commented upon. Priscilla herself overheard the following comments:  
"She certainly never ought to wear tan. It's horribly unbecoming."  
"And it looked so dead in all that orange. Why didn't she wear something to harmonize with the decorations?"  
"Did you ever see such flimsy, cheap-looking goods?"  
"But my dear, that is the latest thing. I priced it yesterday—\$4 a yard."  
"You don't say so! I wonder what Jane Ostrander thinks of such extravagance?"  
"I call it execrable taste myself, when the Bazzles are no better off."  
"Oh, I suppose she got something expensive to impress strangers."  
"Well, she didn't succeed. I was frightfully disappointed in her. Ted Ostrander must be out of his head."  
"Yes, she lacks elegance and tone, doesn't she?"  
"I don't care!" wept Priscilla that evening.  
"There wasn't a girl among them who hadn't tried to catch him herself!" —Chicago News.

## Doubt's Department.

## SOPHIE.

Me for a romp!  
What shall I do?  
Down on the floor,  
Baby, with you?  
Up on my back,  
Grasping my hair,  
Riding a pack?  
Now for a tumble!  
Hang on now tight!  
That is dad's girl,  
Now you're all right!  
Now I'm a camel,  
Watch how I kneel;  
Now I'm a choo-choo  
Automobile!  
Now I'm a tramp,  
Now a bow-wow,  
Here's where I chase myself—  
Hang to me now!  
Now let's build houses—  
Build a whole town!  
Houses and stables,  
Just to knock down!  
Now take your dolly,  
Sing it to sleep,  
Dearly, your daddy  
Loves you a heap!  
Hushaby, baby,  
Hushaby, do,  
Dearly, here's your daddy  
Waiting for you  
Put down the dolly,  
I'll go and hide!  
You could not find me,  
Dearly, if you tried!  
No, you can't find me  
All you can do  
Now you are warmer—  
Peek-a-boo! No!

## Now Elsie met George Washington.

There was an treasure for which Elsie Oliver longed. She had never had a silver buckle on her hat, and she did want one so much! There had been flowers and feathers and shiny ornaments, but never, never, never a silver buckle. One of the first things Elsie wanted to see was the ostrich farm, where a hundred and eighty birds, big and little, are kept in pens within a high board fence.  
Uncle Tom offered to take her, and while a heaver had been rather noticeable in the bright sunshine, Elsie thought because the col-

dar said "January" she must wear it. At first Elsie was so busy looking up to see the tall birds that she did not once look up to see the tall birds in the other pen. The little fellow ran about piping of the grass with great industry, then he came over to her and looked at her like a bunch of shiny "stickers," but when Elsie put her hand upon one chick that ventured near, she found the "stickers" were soft as down.  
The ostriches are placed in pairs when four years old, each pair in a separate pen, and given names as the owner fancies. "Edward VII." is the tallest, proudest bird on the farm, and walks about with high, stately step and a haughty air that is supposed to be kingly. He, with a few others, was caught when running wild upon the plains of Idaho, and this variety is said to have the finest plumage of any in the world. Elsie walked slowly past McKinley and Morgan and Roosevelt until the guide said: "Let me show you Gen. George Washington, the oldest bird on the farm, eighteen years old. Mrs. Washington is sitting here near over there in the corner." Of course Elsie was excited to see General Washington. Who would not be? And she pressed closer to the fence to peep at Mrs. Martha upon her nest. Nor did she notice the general, but as soon as Elsie had peeped at the birds and the variety is said to have the finest plumage of any in the world. 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## The Horse.

## Scarcity of Drafters.

The Team Owners' Journal is of the opinion that the present scarcity of good draft horses is likely to continue for some time. It says:

"The growing scarcity of heavy draft horses is again causing much concern among dealers. Proprietors of the small stables where stock is bought from week to week as the trade demands, are finding it very difficult to obtain first-class drafters, and even the largest dealers, who contract for the pick of horses on the breeding and feeding farms far in advance of their readiness for marketing, are constantly forced to pay higher prices for their future supplies."

"Two or three things are at present operating in the direction of higher prices for heavy draft horses. One is the fact that contractors who work thousands and thousands of horses are using much heavier teams than they used a few years ago. They have found that it pays to handle big loads, and their trucks are now built to carry two and a half yards of earth where they used to carry one yard and a quarter. To do this work they require bigger horses than before. Formerly contractors bought horses under fourteen hundred pounds for their work, but they won't look at anything under fifteen hundred pounds now, and most of them want animals weighing around sixteen hundred pounds and seventeen hundred pounds. It takes a tremendous number of big horses to supply this new demand, and the worst of it is the breeders are not raising enough of them."

"High prices of beef seem to have tempted a great many Western farmers to drop horses and go into cattle raising in the last few years. There is no getting around the fact that steers pay best as a rule. They are ready for market in two years, where it takes four to raise a horse. Then again, the difficulty of raising heavy drafters is not to be denied. Out of twenty colts not more than ten will develop into horses weighing over fourteen hundred pounds, no matter how big their sires and dams may be. Then out of the blemished ones and the ones that get sick and die, and the breeder has really only a small percentage of such drafters as the market now demands."

## Breeding Dutch Belted Cattle.

About six years ago I founded a herd of Dutch Belted cattle. I selected one male and four females from the herd of one of the leading breeders of that period. I selected these with a view to uniformity of breed of type and individuality excellence. At the time I selected them I could have secured a like number for about half what I paid elsewhere, but I have never regretted the extra money put into those I started with. My advice to any one starting in the pure-bred live stock business is to buy the best that good judgment and your pocketbook will allow. Some people think they can take animals of ordinary merit and grade up a herd of champions, but it is noticeable that this class of breeders never get to the top. They are satisfied with the class of stock that has a place only at the county fairs.

In buying stock to replenish my herd I have selected the cream of other herds and while I have had to pay higher prices than is usual I feel well repaid, as the average quality of my herd has been constantly improving. While many of my contemporaries have introduced new blood by the selection of males, I prefer to buy females. I am breeding a line of bulls whose history and ancestry is well known to me, especially through their dams and grand dams. I retain bulls whose female ancestry represents about as near my ideal as is possible for me to secure. In this way I can reasonably anticipate the result of my breeding, while if I use a bull whose dam I have never tested I feel a great uncertainty in what will be the outcome. All breeders of experience well know that animal breeding at best is more or less unsatisfactory. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection and mating of our animal whatever our object may be.

In my efforts along the line of breeding I have found that certain bulls are wonderfully prepotent, while others equally well bred fall miserably as breeders, and this is equally true of cows. My cow Trilby always drops a splendid calf, no matter what the sire is, and her progeny takes her form and belt in marked degree. Three of her male offspring are already famous as undefeated champions and noted sires, each being sired by a different bull. This simply illustrates the great power exerted by a single cow. Such animals as these should be the last for an ambitious breeder to sell. Many a bull who has great prepotency is sacrificed because he becomes a little large or shows signs of becoming so, long before his usefulness is over, and often before his get are large enough to realize their rare merit. A bull or cow that is what the farmers call a good breeder should be kept until old age makes them no longer useful.

In my herd I have a method of testing my young bulls that has been most successful in the selection of a prepotent sire. When I have a young bull that I believe to be an individuality approaching perfection, I call him a candidate and test him thoroughly before breeding him to my best cows.

I always keep several young bulls and offer them for use to my neighbors at fifty cents service fee, and in this way usually breed each young bull to about a dozen good native or high-grade cows owned nearby, and when these cows calve, by a special means of identification which I have, I inspect each calf and make data on the same as to the markings and individual characteristics. When I find a lot of calves of uniform excellence from a young bull bred to this class of cows, I feel quite certain he can safely be bred to my herd of pure-bred cows. In this way I have very rarely failed to get a bull of most excellent worth.

Owing to fixed color markings Dutch Belted cattle are rather more difficult to breed in their highest types than many of our other breeds where color has nothing to do with the result, and it may be this is why I have come to be so particular in the selection of my breeders. Perfect belts are difficult to breed and only by observing nature's laws in detail are we able to preserve this characteristic the belt which renders these cattle as Motley the Dutch historian truly said the most wonderful cattle in the world. FRANK R. SANDERS, Bristol, N. H.

Notes from Washington, D. C.  
The losses in cattle and horses shipped from this country by steamer have decreased around a thousand per cent. or rather to one-tenth of former figures since the Bureau of Animal Industry has enforced its shipping regulations. Power was given the Secretary of Agriculture by Congress to make and enforce regulations as to space, ventilation, food and water supply,

## THE MAPES FERTILIZERS. THE OLDEST IN AMERICA

### THE MAPES COMPLETE MANURES

#### Contain the Highest Grade Materials

#### and the Most Soluble and Valuable Plant-Food Forms Known

**N<sup>O</sup>. 1 PURE PERUVIAN GUANO** Rectified (by our special treatment to improve its solubility, WITHOUT ACIDITY), nitrate of potash, carbonate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, etc., etc. Without knowledge of the sources or character of the materials used in making a mixed fertilizer the chemist is unable to determine the plant food value of the ingredients, particularly organic nitrogen, phosphoric acid insoluble, and all forms of potash.

The official report of the Connecticut Experiment Station for the year 1904 contains the analyses of over two hundred brands of mixed fertilizers (samples taken in the market.) In this report of analyses the Mapes Manures are given the highest valuation of all, and on the ordinary basis of figuring "valuations;" no benefit is received by the Mapes Manures for the superior and more costly forms of Potash, Nitrate of Potash and Carbonate of Potash (eight cents instead of 5 cents per lb.) nor of the superior forms in Peruvian Guano.

For full analyses of the Mapes Manures referred to see ad. in Massachusetts Ploughman of March 18, page 3.

## Large Profits on Varied Soils without Farm Manure

### Fruit, Truck and Special Crop Growing on a Large Scale

In many cases some of these soils are of the lightest sandy character. Some in Florida have been described as "looking under a pocket magnifier like powdered window glass." They have little plant food resources of their own. All has to be supplied in the fertilizer.

"WITH JUDICIOUS USE OF THE MAPES MANURES, WORN-OUT LANDS CAN BE RESTORED TO FERTILITY QUICKER AND WITH LESS EXPENSE THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY."—American Agriculturist.

Special pamphlet and circulars sent free on the growing of Celery (over \$11,500, 31 acres); also on Strawberries, Truck, Small Fruit; Tobacco on Varied Soils; Fertilizer Farming Up-to-Date (general farm crops); Oranges and All Tropical Fruits in Florida; Top Dressing of Lawns, Golf Links, Parks with the "Mapes Top Dresser Improved" (ammonia 12 per cent., phosphoric acid 8 per cent., potash 4 per cent.) The highest grade, the most soluble and quick acting of any made, fine, dry and free from odor.

IN SENDING FOR PAMPHLETS PLEASE STATE THE CROPS IN WHICH YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED.

## The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co.

143 Liberty Street, New York.



DUTCH BELTED CALVES AT BRISTOL, N. H.

etc., in ocean shipments, giving him a very broad authority. The result is that we have the finest system of livestock shipments in the world, and when cattle dealers are ready for a load they are as attractive as the storage quarters on some boats. An interesting interview in a New York paper from an official of one of the ocean transportation lines says that while years ago cattle shipments were practically in the hands of the steamship companies and the insurance companies, now the United States Government has taken a hand in the game and is running things with cheerful unconcern as to the

feelings and profits of the transportation companies. In the old days there were no good freight boats. Even on the best steamers the sanitary conditions were lamentable, and cruel overcrowding was the rule. Mortality among the cattle was high and disease was prevalent. Now all that is changed. The Government is looking out for the cattle and horses now and it will not stand any trifling.

"The inspector comes along and goes through the boat. 'You will have to knock five more ventilators through that iron deck before you will be allowed to load,' he says cheerfully, and chalks the places for the ventilators. The owners swear but that is all the good it does, and so on all through the stringent regulations."

The Government officials regulate the amount of space allowed to each animal, with pens built according to rule, with certain thickness of lumber, while the forks, palls, troughs and everything used in taking care of the animal must be thoroughly disinfected under Government inspection after each voyage, the pens washed with carbolic acid and whitewashed, and the horses' blankets and things of that sort fumigated.

Secretary Wilson intends that American animals shall lead in England in first class condition, so far as the transportation part of it is concerned, and no country in the world provides for its cattle and horse shipping as well as we do now. Other countries have sent representatives here to study our shipping methods.

Instead of using old tubs and tramp steamers, requiring several weeks in passage, our fast freighters take only nine days. Most cattle and horses have good sea legs—they are fine "balancers"—but the freight ships are filled out with big keels and every modern contrivance to insure steadiness, safety and speed. They are even slower than most of the big passenger boats.

A method of keeping lettuce crisp and attractive for a very considerable time after marketing was recently patented by a high

price is described by the Department of Agriculture in connection with experiments undertaken by several experiment stations. The method is simply to continue the lettuce growing, or at least not deteriorating, by keeping it in pots or earth balls. In one instance noted the lettuce was transplanted when two inches high into two inch pots. These were plunged ten inches apart into rich soil so that the pot rims were well covered with the soil. The potting soil was composed of equal parts of loam, manure and sand. The plants made a more compact growth and headed quicker, though they were somewhat smaller, when grown in pots than when grown in beds. The method of marketing was to remove the plant from the pot, wrapping the ball of earth in oiled paper. For close-by consumers the lettuce could be marketed in the pots and the pots returned. Many persons, especially in the larger cities, would be willing to pay a considerable increase in price for this unique method of obtaining absolutely fresh lettuce and gathering it, as it were, from their own gardens. A slight variation of this method is to grow the plants in flat boxes or in a regular lettuce bed and lift the plants with a broom, wrapping the moist ball of earth in oiled paper.

The exports of cattle in February fell nearly \$11,000,000 in value below those of February a year ago, due entirely to the fall in prices, since the February 1905 exportations were considerably greater than those of 1904. The exports of wheat, flour and cotton for February were about \$12,000,000 below those of February, 1904.

The exports of broadwoven for February were \$10,000,000, against \$12,000,000 for January and against \$11,000,000 for February of last year. The exports for the first eight months of the fiscal year are, however, but \$28,000,000 against \$32,000,000 for the corresponding months of last year. The February exports of cotton and wool were heavy, being \$4,000,000, against \$3,000,000 for February of last year, and \$2,000,000 for February of 1904.



**SMITH'S Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader**

**SPREADS** all kinds of manure, straw stack bottoms and commercial fertilizer rapidly and evenly. Spreads as much in a day as it can be done by hand. Spreads the product in a regular, uniform layer, making all manure fine and immediately available for plant food.

**NON-DANGEROUS RAKE** forms a hopper, holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until thoroughly pulverized.

**ENDLESS APRON** is one continuous apron, (not a 1/2 apron) therefore always ready to use. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand. It is a great advance in making long hauls.

**THERE IS NO GEARING** it is always up and out of the way of obstructions as it does not extend below axle. It comes from start to finish and cleans out perfectly clean.

**HOOD AND END GATE** keeps manure away from beater while loading; prevents manure from falling on beater and throwing out a bunch while in motion in curved track or circle, 3 to 25 loads per acre.

**LIGHT DRAFT** because the load is nearly equally balanced on front and rear axles. The team is as near the load as it can work. Front and rear axles are the same weight and wheel shaft runs in ball and socket bearings, therefore no friction. Beater is 24 inches in diameter, and turns over when loading. Machine turns in its own length.

**SIMPLICITY** There are only two levers on our machine. One which raises the hood, looks it and throws the machine in gear at the same time. It can then be thrown in and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes feed to spread thicker or thinner, making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.

**STRENGTH AND DURABILITY** is one of the most important points to be considered in a manure spreader. The great Western has a good, strong, durable steel. Extra heavy spokes and rim, heavy steel tire. Strong, well braced box with heavy set axle. Cut spokes, heavy doublecross, malleable castings, gears and axles all of best material. Every part is made extra strong, regardless of cost. It is made for the man who wants the best; made in four sizes, 24, 30, 36, 42 and 48 inch loaded capacity.

**GUARANTEE** Should any part break, wear out or get out of order within one year we will replace free of charge. Send for the catalogue, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

**SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO.**  
15 S. Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## SQUAB BREEDERS

### Homers, Dragons, Runts and Crosses.

Largest High-Class Pigeon Farm in America.

Booklet upon request. E. C. CUMMINGS, North Wales, Pa.

## WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-grade winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

**T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY,** Importers and Breeders Northfield, Minn.  
On C. N. & St. P., C. R. I. & P. and C. W. Ry's.

## ROSEMONT HEREFORDS

HEADED BY THE FAMOUS ACROBAT 68460  
Ancestry by MARQUESS OF SALISBURY 18th 1899, the best son of Imp. Salisbury.  
Cameo on application. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

**CHARLES E. CLAPP,** BERRYVILLE, Clark Co., Va.

The latest reliable fact is the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the mass (freedom to nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in procuring game and food necessary to their health. A tonic is, therefore, necessary, and the Walnut Cat Food is the best for them. Keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on it. Increases their appetite, makes them strong and vigorous, and allows the hair to be of soft silky texture. For furred cats it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite. Causes in short time to be better. Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send 50 cents for a bottle, or \$1.00 for dozen. **ROSEMONT & BROWN,** Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.